THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1720.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 2d *Nov.* 1775.
Flour at 20*s.* per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½*z.* for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 3d	Beef per Barrel	40/ 0
Flour——	18 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
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New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
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Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	30	8	after 7	27	before 5	
Friday	●	9	7	27	5	
Saturday	2	10	7	27	5	
Sunday	3	11	7	27	5	●
Monday	4	12	7	27	5	
Tueſday	5	12	7	27	5	
Wedneſday	6	1	7	27	5	New to morrow.

Days 9 hours 6 min. the 22th.

The MONITOR, No. VII.

IN public exigences, there is hardly any thing more prejudicial, than exceſſive caution, timidity, and dilatorineſs; as there is nothing more beneficial than vigour, enterpriſe and expedition. When the former qualities prevail in the conduct of affairs, during the tempeſt of ſtate, we ſee none but weak and irreſolute councils, productive of plans and meaſures, ſlow in their execution, and inſignificant in their conſequences. Every propoſal, whether trivial or important, is perplexed with endleſs debates; however obvious its propriety, ſtill it muſt be examined in every light, muſt undergo the niceſt diſſection, and each member of it be viewed with the moſt ſcrupulous preciſion; if it may be attended with difficulties, theſe, though little more than mole-hills in themſelves, appear, through the microſcopic medium of fear, to be inacceſſible mountains: The creative eye of coward caution, multiplies difficulties, and fancies it ſees a thouſand obſtacles and inconveniences, which have no real exiſtence. Undertakings the moſt neceſſary, and likely to ſucceed, are rejected for the bare poſſibility of failure, and of ſome miſchievous effects, which may chance to reſult from them. The attention, ingroſſed with a multitude of immediate minute objects, is incapable of extending to any comprehenſive views; and the mind is too feeble to embrace any lofty or hazardous projects, notwithſtanding the proſperity of public concerns, may abſolutely require them. In a word, nothing wiſe, provident, manly, or deciſive is to be expected; a ſcandalous remiſſneſs, imbecillity and inaction, characteriſe the general current of affairs.

When the latter ingredients preponderate, we ſee bold deſigns concerted with becoming reſolution, and executed with anſwerable firmneſs and ſucceſs. We behold active councils ſeconded, by a promptitude, in execution. Deliberation is indulged, within proper bounds, and proportioned to the nature of the buſineſs. Danger is encountered, obſtacles are levelled, reſources provided; remote perils are foreſeen with calm intrepidity, and prepared againſt with a proper degree of ſelf-poſſeſſion, which is ever fruitful of expedients; they are not regarded with indecent terror and deſpondency, nor vainly avoided by an unavailing flight.—Activity and fortitude are the very life of great exploits, and can alone produce ſecurity in perilous and ſtormy times.

I would not be underſtood to cenſure a due degree of prudent calmneſs and circumſpection, nor to recommend precipitancy and raſhneſs; I am ſenſible of the neceſſity of the former; and of the deſtructive tendency of the latter. But I would wiſh to explode that ſtrange perverſion of ideas and terms, by which men are led to make the name of prudence a ſanction for cowardice, or ſomething worſe. I would deſire to impreſs this ſentiment, that ſupineneſs and indolence, when war thunders at our gates, is inconſiſtent with prudence, which dictates the uſe of the means beſt adapted to every occaſion: That it is one thing to fold our arms and ſlumber, while the lawleſs robber is plundering our habitations, and another to take thoſe diſcreet, and, at the ſame time, reſolute methods, which are beſt adapted to reſiſt his attempts. In a ſtate of hoſtility, I eſteem it the trueſt wiſdom to be diligent, prompt, and enterpriſing, to ſtrain every ſinew in warlike preparations, to ſearch out every expedient, and ſeize every opportunity of ſtrengthening ourſelves and materially weakening the enemy. Temerity conſiſts in proſecuting ſuch wild ſchemes, as have little probability of ſucceſs; or which, though ſucceſsful, could not compenſate for the inconveniencies through which they were purſued; or were like to be, in their conſequences, productive of much more detriment, than ſolid advantage. To theſe I would give my hearty negative; but where there is an object of moment in view, where there is a likelihood of ſucceſs, and much to be gained by it, we ought not to be deterred at the proſpect of difficulty and danger, nor effeminately ſhrink from every enterpriſe, as impracticable, which is not to be accompliſhed but with trouble and hazard.

Here I perceive, many, will be ready to aſk, with an air of triumph.——Will not theſe daring meaſures have a direct tendency to exaſperate and inflame? Will they not rouſe the national pride of Britain, and bring the united reſentment of the miniſtry and people upon us? Will they not provoke the tremendous NORTH, that ſecond Jupiter, to exhauſt his magazine of thunderbolts at our devoted heads, and in a flood of vengeance, deſtroy us from the face of the earth, as happened to the rebellious giants of old.—I anſwer, though I am far from thinking this terreſtrial Jupiter omnipotent, even when aſſiſted with his awful ſynod of demigods, the Parliament; yet, if I thought him poſſeſſed of any ſhare of the juſtice and benignity, which are aſcribed to the celeſtial thunderer, I ſhould be very loth to offend him, and ſhould hold it ſafer to court his favour than to defy his reſentment: But as I believe there is little of the divinity in him, in thoſe reſpects, I eſteem it neceſſary to ſet him at defiance; and to be prepared for the worſt effects of his rage and animoſity.

Or, to ſpeak in plainer terms, I am of opinion the Miniſtry muſt be *driven* from the poſt they have occupied, or they will never leave it till they have completed our ruin. While it is tenable they will certainly hold it; reputation, intereſt, perſonal ſafety, every motive concurs to impel them to perſeverance. Their conduct cannot be imputed to inconſiderateneſs or miſtake; but is plainly the reſult of deliberate tyranny: They were well admoniſhed of the temper of the Colonies, of the infinite difficulty of carrying the point of taxation; two ſtriking examples were before them of fruitleſs endeavours, to impoſe the claim; in contempt of paſt experience, in defiance of the oppoſition to be expected from us, they reſolved to make another trial. They have outgone their predeceſſors in the eſſay, and have proceeded to the laſt extremity—an appeal to the ſword. They have advanced too far to retreat without equal infamy and danger; their honour, their credit, their exiſtence as miniſters, perhaps their life itſelf, depend upon their ſucceſs in the preſent undertaking. When theſe things are conſidered, what reaſonable man can doubt, that we ought to expect the worſt their circumſtances will empower them to inflict? and that the ſhorteſt road to an accommodation is,—to convince them they are unable to effectuate their deſign?

The ſcheme of conduct, I recommend, ſuppoſes, that a deliberate plan has been formed in the cabinet, to enſlave the Colonies, that is, to bring them under unlimited ſubjection to the Parliament. If this be admitted, the inference is unavoidable, that men who were capable of forming ſuch a deſign, would not ſcruple to uſe the means neceſſary for its accompliſhment: That when they determined to diveſt us of our liberties, they conſequently determined to take every method proper to effect it: That as they have unſheathed the ſword, they have thereby teſtified an opinion, that the ſword is a fit inſtrument for their purpoſe, and have given us all poſſible reaſon to believe, they will uſe it ſo long as they have any hope of ſucceeding by it: That as they have already ſhewn a diſpoſition, the moſt malignant and hoſtile imaginable, towards us, we have nothing to look for, from their juſtice or clemency, but may expect all the miſchief they ſhall think it their intereſt to do us, in proſecution of their favourite plan: That therefore we need not fear to irritate, or provoke them; but ſhould exert every faculty to build a wall of adamant about our invaded rights; which may ſerve to blunt the edge of their upliſted, weapon, or retort it with redoubled fury upon their own breaſts.

As to the ſuppoſed danger of incenſing the nation againſt us, by vigorous meaſures, I believe it to be entirely ill founded. That their preſent inclinations are propitious to America may be fairly gathered from the following conſiderations, ſelected from many more. (1.) It may naturally be preſumed that they approve in us the ſame erect ſpirit of liberty, for which themſelves have ever been diſtinguiſhed. (2.) The principals in the oppoſition to the preſent adminiſtration, have always been the moſt popular men in the kingdom; and it is more than probable they lead the ſentiments of the people in the important queſtion of the day. (3.) The City of London, which has been conſtantly known to direct the national opinion, has taken an active part in our behalf. (4.) By various accounts, there appears to be great difficulty to inliſt men to fight againſt us; inſomuch, that the Miniſtry are conſtrained to give particular encouragement to the papiſts, who alone ſeem inclined to the ſervice.

In this caſe, the people will not regard the miniſterial cauſe as their own. Their pride will be in no wiſe wounded by the diſappointment and defeat of men, who are odious to themſelves; but they will rather rejoice in it, and applaud the inſtruments. Their generous natures will be captivated with the gallant exertions of their fellow ſubjects, and they will be ready to make every allowance for the neceſſity of our ſituation.

But let us admit, that the hope of relief, from the power of taxing us, has obliterated every other ſentiment, and has induced the people in general to unite in a common cauſe with the Miniſtry. The ſame inducement will incite them to ſecond all the views of their imagined benefactors, to bring us under ſubjection: We muſt then look upon them as enemies, who are willing to do us all the injury they can, and ſhould be indefatigable in putting ourſelves in a poſture of defence.

On the whole, if we are wiſe, it will be the firſt article in our political creed, that our oppreſſors will do every thing in their power to carry their point, and deſpoil us of our privileges. This, the whole tenor of their treatment clearly denotes. The conſequence will be, that we ſhall leave nothing undone, which may conduce to the obſtruction of their progreſs and to the diſcomfiture of their oppreſſive deſigns.

Nothing but ſuperlative folly will occaſion us, to neglect any expedient for fortifying our oppoſition, on the precarious and ill grounded hope of prevailing, by more gentle methods. The times are too ſerious and urgent to admit of trifling and procraſtination. Too much is at ſtake, to truſt any thing to the equity and forbearance, of men who have proved themſelves to be deſtitute of thoſe qualities. Every moment is precious, and calls aloud for improvement. The general complexion of affairs, demands activity, vigilance and reſolution. Let us beware, leſt while we amuſe ourſelves, with a vain expectation that our enemies may relent and come to an amicable ſettlement, they may be plying every engine of war, and may find us at the critical juncture, in an unprepared and defenceleſs condition!

MR. HOLT,

I HAVE lately ſeen in the public papers, an inſtruction from the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Pennſylvania, to their Delegates in Congreſs, which to me appeared very odd, and even inconſiſtent. They very properly obſerve at firſt, that the *mode of executing their truſt may be ſo diverſified in the courſe of their deliberations, that 'tis ſcarcely poſſible to give particular inſtructions reſpecting it.* And yet in a few minutes they ſo ſee into futurity, as to venture to give one inſtruction very peremptorily, reſpecting a *ſeparation* from our *Mother-country*. 'Tis not eaſy to underſtand what they may preciſely mean by ſuch a ſeparation. Without aſſerting any thing I would take the liberty to aſk a few queſtions. There can ſurely be no hurt in querying a little. I would therefore aſk, Are they certain, that Great Britain cannot, or will not, in the courſe of the year, treat us in ſuch a manner, as to forfeit all right to our dependance upon them? Are they ſure, that if Great Britain does ſo, it will ſtill be beſt, at all adventures, to put our necks into their yoke? Are they ſure, that Britain will not call in foreign aid, ſo as to oblige us alſo to do the ſame? Are they ſure, that if Britain ſhould thus oblige us to call in foreign aid, we ſhould not be as much under obligation to our new allies, as to Britain? Are they ſure, that if we ſubmit to Britiſh government, they will not, as heretofore, try to fill all places of truſt and profit with their creatures, ſo as by degrees, entirely to bring us under? Are they ſure, that ſuch a reſolution in the province of Pennſylvania, will not encourage Britain, and make them riſe in their demand upon us, ſince they may expect, from ſuch an inſtruction, that we ſhould ſubmit to any thing rather than a ſeparation from them? Are they ſure, that if all the other Colonies ſhould agree in a form of government, it would be beſt for *their* Delegates to reject it, and ſtand out? Was there any need of mentioning the change of the government in their own province? Could there be any the leaſt ground for a ſuſpicion of that, let our ſeparation from our mother-country be as it would? Is this inſtruction agreeable to the wiſdom and prudence that has generally appeared in the Aſſembly of that province? Are they ſure, that 'tis beſt America ſhould not be independent as to government, and that ſeveral nations, ſuppoſe Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, ſhould have equal advantage of our trade, and that they ſhould all be bound to maintain our independency in other reſpects? Suppoſe that Britain ſhould have all the advantage of our trade, is not that all that can really be beneficial to them? May there not be a proper treaty for Britain's having the advantage of our trade, without being any other way under their government? Have we not already taſted too much of their legiſlative power, ever to let them have the advantage in their hands again? Is not the advantage of our trade, regulated by a proper treaty, all that Britain has a right to expect or deſire, and all that we have a right to grant?

New Jerſey, Dec. 4, 1775. } LYCURGUS.

Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay,
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Nov. 10. 1775.

WHEREAS by a law of this colony, made in the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court, entituled, "An act for encouraging the fixing out of armed veſſels to defend the ſea coaſts of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found inveſting the ſame;" it is provided that all veſſels which ſhall be brought into this colony, and proved to be the property of, or any ways employed by the enemies of the United American Colonies, or for ſupplying the ſaid enemies, ſhall, with their appurtenances and cargoes, be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of as by ſaid act is ordered and directed; and no proviſion being therein made for captors not legally commiſſioned therefor, who in certain caſes ought to meet with all neceſſary encouragement.

Reſolved, That when and ſo often as it ſhall appear to the judge of any court by ſaid act provided, that any veſſel or veſſels, which ſhall be by ſuch court condemned, have been taken by any inhabitants of the United American Colonies, within thirty leagues of the American ſhore, in that caſe it ſhall be lawful, and ſuch judge is hereby authoriſed and directed to award to the captors the amount of what ſuch veſſel or veſſels, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhall produce, after deducting the charges of trial and condemnation, and alſo the ſheriff's fees for ſale at private auction, in the ſame manner as would have been done had ſuch captors been commiſſioned with letters of marque, and reprizal by any of the colonies aforeſaid. *Sent up for concurrence.*

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, *Pro Tem.*

In Council, November 11, 1775.

Read and concurred,

PEREZ MORTON, *Deputy Secretary.*

WILLIAMSBURG, November 29.

By advices from the army we learn, that Col. Woodford arrived at Suffolk on the 25th inſtant; and that Col. Scott, with his detachment, had advanced within ſeven miles of the great bridge. He has taken ſeveral tory priſoners particularly one Ives, who has been a very active perſon, and informed, that Lord Dunmore had withdrawn moſt of his troops from the bridge, which is only guarded by tories and ſlaves.

Several perſons lately from Norfolk inform, that Lord Dunmore was preparing barracks for his army near the diſtillery, and had begun to intrench between the two rope walks; and that ſeveral Scotch tories in that borough command black companies, who ſpeak, with much confidence, of beating us, with the odds of five to one.

The Committee of Safety of N. Carolina have offered Col Woodford the aſſiſtance of their troops, who are now at Currituck, about a day's march from the great bridge.

By a gentleman from Norfolk we learn, that the priſon of that borough was burnt down laſt Sunday night, by ſome accident, but that the priſoners were all taken out ſafe. We alſo hear that ſundry houſes in the environs of Norfolk had been ſet on fire by Lord Dunmore's order to prevent our troops from occupying them.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of men, chiefly blacks, from a tender, came up to Mr. Benjamin Wells's, at Mulberry iſland, pillaged his houſe of every thing valuable, ſuch as bedding, wearing apparel, liquors, a watch, the ſtock of poultry, and carried off two negro girls. They told Mrs. Wells, that they had orders to burn the houſe; which they would certainly have put in execution, had it not been for her earneſt entreaty to ſpare it that time, as ſhe had ſome ſick children in bed, who muſt periſh in the flames.

Dec 2 Since Lord Dunmore's proclamation made its appearance here, it is ſaid he has recruited his army, in the counties of Princeſs Anne and Norfolk, to the amount of about 2000 men, including his black regiment, which is thought to be a conſiderable part, with this inſcription on their breaſts:—"Liberty to Slaves." However, as the rivers will henceforth be ſtrictly watched, and every poſſible precaution taken, it is hoped others will be effectually prevented from joining thoſe his Lordſhip has already collected.

The army that went down laſt week, under command of Col. Woodford, to obſtruct Dunmore's progreſs of inliſting men in the lower counties, fell in with a party of twelve or thirteen of Dunmore's friends, and made them all priſoners. Lieut Col Scott, with the advanced guard, upon his arrival at the Great Bridge, found the enemy entrenched there, and it is ſaid a ſmart firing began by ſome of the riflemen, which was returned, and continued a conſiderable time on both ſides, but to what effect we know not. It is alſo ſaid, that Thurſday laſt was fixed upon by our troops to begin a general attack; they were healthy, in good ſpirits, and had a great proſpect of ſucceſs.

Some accounts from Norfolk are, that Dunmore's party has demoliſhed ſeveral houſes back of the town, and fortified themſelves; alſo, that Col. Hutchings, and ſome other gentlemen, their priſoners, had been removed to the ſhips, on account of the gaol having been ſet on fire.

Nine negroes (two of them women) who had been endeavouring to get to Norfolk in an open boat, and put aſhore on Point Comfort, were fired upon by ſome perſons in purſuit, taken and brought here on Thurſday; two of the fellows are wounded, and it is expected the reſt will ſoon be made examples of.

Camp, at Suffolk, Nov 29. Col. Woodford having received intelligence, that two companies of militia were to aſſemble laſt Monday, by Lord Dunmore's orders, detached Col. Wells, with a party of volunteers, to put a ſtop to their proceedings, who had the good fortune to ſecure them both, with their orders from the Governor and his county Lieutenant, Col. Willoughby, copies of which you have incloſed; the other Captain's name is Stephen Wright, and his orders the ſame.—An expreſs from Col. Scott informs us, that he arrived at the Great Bridge yeſterday at 12 o'clock, and had ſent out parties, who have ſecured all the boats. Some ſhot were exchanged between our advanced party and the enemy's centinels, one of whom was wounded, but made his eſcape. One man of Captain Parker's company was killed dead on the ſpot, which is all the damage we ſuſtained. Colonel Scott deſcribes the fort erected at the bridge to be an unfiniſhed ſtockade, without any cannon yet mounted; and writes that he propoſes to croſs the river early this morning, with part of his men, and to attack the enemy on both ſides at the ſame time, which moſt people think will ſucceed, with very little loſs on our ſide.—Lieutenant Stampford, on a ſcouting party the day before, ſtarted a camp of ſome blacks, who ran off. He called to them to ſurrender; but one of them preparing for battle, he ſhot him through the head with his rifle.

A Copy of the OATH extorted from the people of Norfolk and Prince Anne, by Lord DUNMORE.

"WE, the inhabitants of ———, being fully ſenſible of the errors and guilt into which this colony hath been miſled, under colour of ſeeking redreſs of grievances, and that a ſet of factious men, ſtiling themſelves Committees, Conventions and Congreſſes, have violently, and under various pretences, uſurped the legiſlative and executive powers of government, and are thereby endeavouring to overturn our moſt happy conſtitution, and have incurred the guilt of actual Rebellion, againſt our moſt gracious Sovereign: We have therefore taken an oath, abjuring their authority, and ſolemnly promiſing, in the preſence of Almighty God, to bear faith and true allegiance to his ſacred Majeſty George III. and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport, maintain and defend his crown and dignity, againſt all traiterous attempts and conſpiracies whatever. And whereas armed bodies of men are collected in various parts of this colony, without any legal authority, we wiſh them to be informed, that however unwilling we ſhould be to ſhed the blood of our countrymen, we muſt, in diſcharge of our duty to God and the King, and in ſupport of the conſtitution and laws of our country, oppoſe their marching into this county, where their coming can anſwer no good end, but on the contrary, muſt expoſe us to the ravages and horrors of a civil war; and, for that purpoſe, we are determined to take advantage of our happy ſituation, and will defend the paſſes into our country, and neighbourhood. *to the laſt drop of our blood.*

Copy of Lord Dunmore's *orders to the Militia Officers.*

IT being requiſite to raiſe a body of men in this county, for the immediate protection of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, inhabitants thereof, now expoſed to the lawleſs violence of thoſe who are meditating their deſtruction, and that of the moſt excellent conſtitution, under which they have hitherto enjoyed perfect tranquillity, I require of you, therefore, to call together, at the moſt convenient place, the company of Militia under your command, on Monday the 27th inſtant, and draught out of it fifteen young men, or more, capable to bear arms, to ſerve as ſoldiers for ſix months, and ſend them, with a liſt of their names, to me, in Norfolk, on or before Wedneſday next following, and although this meaſure is adopted merely for their own defence, I am willing, for the encouragement of ſuch perſons, to allow them the ſame pay and proviſions which his Majeſty's troops now have, with one guinea and a crown bounty money, in hand paid to them; and good clothing, viz. a coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and a hat, which you are hereby authoriſed to aſſure them of. Being alſo deſirous to ſtudy the inclinations, together with the intereſts of the people, under my government, you are deſired to return me the names of ſuch perſons as you think are proper to ſerve as officers, and are agreeable to the perſons they are to command.

Given under my hand, on board the William, the 24th day of November, 1775.

(A Copy) DUNMORE.

To Capt William Hodges,
In his abſence to his Lieutenant.

SIR,

I AM now ordered, by his Excellency the Governor, to give you immediate notice to raiſe your company of Militia with all the expedition you can, and march the ſame down to the ſtand, in order to take the oath preſcribed by him, and to ſign his articles, which I have done myſelf. I am your humble ſervant,

(A Copy) JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

To Capt. William Hodges,
Norfolk County, Nov. 13 1775

PHILADELPHIA.

The following LETTERS are publiſhed by Order of the Hon. Continental Congreſs.

My Dear General, *Montreal, Nov* 17.

WITH great pleaſure I tranſmit you a letter from Col Arnold, for Gen. Waſhington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Colonel Eaſton has ſix guns mounted on ſhore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and two ſixes, at the river Sorrel, and the two gallies. Mr. Carleton, with his eleven ſail, has not yet been able to paſs him by. Indeed Eaſton has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all diſpatch to attack him on my ſide, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home: however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to keep enough to give the final blow to miniſterial politics in this province, as I hope effectual meaſures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

"I muſt beg the boats may be ſent back, if poſſible, which take up the diſcharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point aux Fers. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my buſineſs with you. I ſhall eſtabliſh a poſt, which will ſet out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a Poſt-maſter there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 22, 1775, 9 o'clock, P.M.

"SIR,

"I SENT off the expreſs about noon to day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I received a letter from General Montgomery, incloſing a copy of one from Colonel Arnold. Copies of both I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit you.

"If General Carleton had reached Quebec before Colonel Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him, but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

"Colonel Arnold's march does him great honour. Some future hiſtorian will make it the ſubject of admiration to his readers.

I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient and
Moſt humble ſervant.

PH. SCHUYLER.

Nov. 23. The froſt has been ſo ſevere laſt night, that the lake, as far down towards Crown Point, as we can ſee, which is about three miles, is entirely cloſed.

The Honourable John Hancock, Eſq; &c, &c.

St. Maria, two leagues and a half from Point Levy, November 8, 1775.

"Dear Sir,

"YOUR favour of the 29th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me great pleaſure: I heartily congratulate you on your ſucceſs thus far: I think you had great reaſon to be apprehenſive for me: the time I mentioned to General Waſhington being ſo long ſince elapſed, I was not then appriſed, or indeed apprehenſive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at preſent give a particular detail. Can only ſay we have hauled our batteaus over falls, up rapid ſtreams, over carrying places, and marched through moraſſes, thick woods, and over mountains about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to paſs ſeveral times to bring over our baggage. Theſe difficulties the ſoldiers have with the greateſt fortitude ſurmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march, moſt of them in good health and high ſpirits.

"The other part, with Colonel Enos returned from the Dead river, contrary to my expectation, he having orders to ſend back only the ſick, and thoſe that could not be furniſhed with proviſions. I wrote General Schuyler the 13th of October, by an Indian I thought truſty, incloſed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no anſwer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his truſt, which I am confirmed in, as I find they have been ſome time appriſed of our coming to Quebec, and have deſtroyed all the canoes at Point Levy, to prevent our paſſing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty ſavages who have joined us, and profeſs great friendſhip, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furniſh us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels lying before Quebec, and a large ſhip or two lately arrived from Boſton; however I propoſe croſſing the St. Lawrence as ſoon as poſſible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with ſucceſs, ſhall embrace it, otherwiſe ſhall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I ſhall as often as in my power adviſe you of my proceedings, and beg the favour of hearing of you by every opportunity.

The incloſed letter to his Excellency General Waſhington, beg the favour of your forwarding by expreſs.

I am, very reſpectfully, Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

BENE. ARNOLD.

Brig. Gen. Montgomery.

P. S. Since my writing the above, I have ſeen a friend from Quebec, who informs me, a frigate of twenty ſix guns and two tranſports, with one hundred and fifty recruits, arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, laſt Sunday, which, with the inhabitants, who have been compelled to take up arms, amount to about three hundred men. That the French and Engliſh inhabitants in general are on our ſide, and that the city are ſhort of proviſions; I ſhall endeavour to cut off their communication with the country, and make no doubt, if no more recruits arrive, to bring them to terms ſoon, or at leaſt keep them in cloſe quarters until your arrival here, which I wait with impatience, but if St. John's ſhould not have ſurrendered and you can poſſibly ſpare a regiment this way, I think the city muſt of courſe fall into our hands.

B. A.

Point Levy, Nov. 14. 1775.

"Dear Sir,

"The foregoing is a copy of my laſt by, the two Indians you ſent by expreſs the 29th ult. who, I hear this moment, are taken, five leagues above this, ſince which I have waited two or three days for the rear to come up, and in preparing ladders, &c. The winds have been ſo high theſe three nights, that I have not been able to croſs the river. I have near forty canoes ready; and, as the wind has moderated, I deſign croſſing this evening; the Hunter ſloop and Lizard frigate lie oppoſite to prevent us, but make no doubt I ſhall be able to avoid them. I this moment received the agreeable intelligence (via Sorrel) that you are in poſſeſſion of St. John's, and have inveſted Montreal. I can give no intelligence, ſave that the merchant ſhips are buſy day and night in loading, and four have already ſailed.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

B. ARNOLD.

BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias and Venditioni exponas, to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, againſt the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl of Sterling, I have ſeized and taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land, being in the parent of Cheeſecocks, county of Orange, and Province aforeſaid; All which I ſhall expoſe to ſale by way of public vendue, on Tueſday the 9th of January next, at the houſe of Francis Smith, in Smith's Clove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, pur me

Goſhen, Dec. 8, 1775. JESSE WOODHULL, Sheriff, of Orange County.

The following lots of land are in the Cheeſecock's Patent in Orange County, near Harviſtraw, on Hudſon's river, (viz)

1 Farm part of	lot No.	1,	97	acres
2 ditto	lot	2,	125	ditto each
2 do.	lot	3,	125	do. do.
2 do.	lot	4,	130	do. do.
1 do.	lot	5,	67	do.
1 do.	lot	6,	135½	do.
2 do.	lot	11,	141	do. do.
1 do.	lot	12,	73	do.
2 do.	lot	14,	177½	do. do.
1 do. part of	lot	15,	138	do. do.
1 do	lot	15,	177½	do. in the Clove
1 do.	lot	16	350	do. do.

The following lots are in the diviſion of the ſaid Patent, called the Great Mountain. (viz)

Lot No. 1, contains 6895 acres
Lot No. 2, contains 6152 ditto.

20—

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the Precinct of Fiſhkill, on the 6th inſtant, a Negro man, named POMP, about five feet five inches high, a handſome made fellow, very polite; had on a grey ſurtout, black broad-cloth coat and veſt, ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of buckſkin breeches under the trowſers; it is ſuppoſed he took with him ſundry other clothes, unknown: He belonged to Mr. Bruſh, of Ulſter County; ſaid Negro has a paſs which was forged. The above reward will be given, to any perſon who ſhall ſecure ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, and all reaſonable charges paid by

20—3 JOHN VAN KUNSCHOTEN.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent LOT of GROUND, with a convenient houſe, barn and garden, ſituated in the centre of Eliſabeth Town, Eaſt New Jerſey. The above premiſes lying upon the river, command a full view of the boats and ſmall craft which come up to the town, as well as a proſpect of the principal elegant buildings, and of all thoſe who travel, to, and from the old and new ferries.

For terms of ſale, apply to JOSEPH TREAT.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1775. 20—13

I LEWIS M'DONALD, jun. of Bedford, Weſt-Cheſter County, in the Province of New-York, having lately taken the office of Juſtice of the Peace under the miniſteral party in this Province, in which I have endeavoured to ſupport their meaſures and alſo violently oppoſed the military preparations made in conſequence of the directions of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, and in many inſtances have, both in principle and practice, been inimical to the liberty and rights of America: For the whole of which conduct, I am ſincerely ſorry, and aſk the forgiveneſs of this Committee, and all the inhabitants of my bleeding country, whom I have injured by my miſconduct, either by my private conduct, or in the execution of my office of the peace; and promiſe that I will ſuſpend acting in that office, without the conſent of the Committee of the town of Bedford. Which above confeſſion and promiſe, I freely ſet my hand unto, in Stamford, in Connecticut, deſiring the ſame to be publiſhed in one of the New York papers.

Dec. 12, 1775. LEWIS M'DONALD, jun.

I JAMES MILLER, of Bedford, in the Province of New York, notwithſtanding my ſigning the Aſſociation on the year paſt, which was recommended by the Provincial Congreſs of the Province of New York; in which I engaged to abide by the reſolves of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, and to oppoſe the preſent tyrannical meaſures purſued by the Britiſh Miniſtry and their adherents in America, in order to enſlave the inhabitants of the Colonies; yet in the face of all my engagements, by ſigning the Aſſociation above mentioned, I have reſolutely oppoſed all the military preparations recommended by the Delegates of the United Colonies in the Continental Congreſs, and in many inſtances have, to my ſhame, acted againſt the liberties of the country which gave me birth; and have by indecent and abuſive language, endeavoured to ridicule thoſe that appeared determined to ſupport their liberties, at the hazard of their lives, againſt all tyranny and oppreſſion: I endeavoured alſo to break up the minute company in the town of Bedford; for which, and all my miſbehaviour toward them, and oppoſition to the liberties of America, I now aſk their forgiveneſs, and the forgiveneſs of all the inhabitants of my bleeding country, which I have injured by my miſconduct, and promiſe to behave myſelf for the future, conſiſtent with the propoſals of the Honourable Continental Congreſs. As witneſs my hand in Stamford, this 12th day of December, 1775, deſiring the ſame may be publiſhed. JAMES MILLER.

BALTIMORE, December 13.

By a gentleman arrived last night from Virginia, we have the following agreeable intelligence, viz. That an express had arrived at Alexandria, from the Virginia forces, near Norfolk, informing, that they had attacked Lord Dunmore with his troops in their intrenchments, which after an obstinate engagement, they forced and put Lord Dunmore to flight, with the loss of 160 men killed on the spot; the wounded and prisoners were not ascertained when the express came away, nor was the loss of the Virginians then known: The provincial troops were pursuing the enemy.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Annapolis, December 11, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the parliamentary post be not permitted or suffered to travel in, or pass through this province with any mail, packages or letters; and the several committees of observation, are requested and directed to see this resolution strictly observed and executed.

By order of the Convention,

G. DUVALL, Clk.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 14. Yesterday an express from Marblehead brought advice that three men of war were seen off that harbour, and it was apprehended an attack would be made upon the town. Col. Glover's regiment with a company of artillery were immediately ordered to the place. A good fortification was lately erected at the entrance of the harbour, with 20 pieces of cannon.

Since our last 5000 of the brave Sons of New England, (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from New Hampshire) have joined the Continental Army under the command of his Excellency General Washington.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 11.

We have just received certain intelligence that on Saturday last, Capt. Manley, of the Lee Privateer, took and carried into Beverly, a large ship, 300 tons burthen, (mounted with two double fortified six pounders, and six blunderbusses, with 18 men before the mast) bound from London for the Ministerial army at Boston, laden with coals and provisions, consisting chiefly of porter, cheese, and 40 live hogs, 30 more have died on the passage. Although fuel and the above articles are no rarity to the army of the United Colonies, yet so far as they are distressing to their enemies, so far it must be acknowledged they are an advantage to us.--The above ship had seven weeks passage, and brought papers to the 16th of October, which, together with the letters, we are informed the Captain hove overboard after he was taken

The same day, Capt. Manley also took and carried in there, a brig of about 150 tons burthen, from Antigua for Boston, (consigned to one Brimer, for the use of the Ministerial navy) laden with about 130 puncheons of rum, besides 100 cases of gin, some cocoa, and a cask of oranges, to please the delicate appetite of my Lord HOW! Which however may possibly be more acceptable to our army than any other provision saving a further mess or two for the CONGRESS, which has not a very craving appetite.

NEWPORT, December 11.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, the bomb brig, a schooner, and two or three armed sloops left this harbour, went to Connanicut, and landed upwards of 200 marines, sailors and negroes at the East Ferry marched in three divisions immediately over to the West Ferry, and set the several houses on fire which were near the Ferry place, then retreated back setting fire to almost every house on each side the road, from the west to the east Ferry, and several houses and barns some distance on the N. and S. side of the road; driving out the women and children, swearing they should be burnt in the house if they did not instantly turn out.--The houses were plundered of beds, wearing apparel, and such household furniture as could be conveniently carried off, the rest were consumed. Some women, we are told, were stripped of some of their best clothes they had on.——'Tis said Capt. Wallace commanded on this *humane* expedition.—A company of minute men, had left Conanicut, the afternoon before, so that there were but about 40 or 50 soldiers on the island, most of whom had been inlisted but a few days, and arrived there but the evening before, in a miserable condition for such a sudden attack; but notwithstanding, 'tis said, there is certainly one officer of marines killed, and seven or eight badly wounded. There was not one Provincial either killed or wounded, except Mr John Martin, who was shot in his belly standing unarmed in his door — The above vessels brought off about 30 head of oxen and cows, a few sheep and hogs, most of which they killed before they took them on board. They left Conanicut yesterday, and came to this harbour again about noon.

A person from Boston informs, that the Boyne man of war, with General Burgoyne, on board, sailed for England last Wednesday, and carried off a number of masters and mates of vessels, who had been taken by the enemy on this coast.

NEW-YORK, December 21.

The ship Commerce, Capt Price, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bristol, has brought English papers to the 30th September, by which we find that at a meeting of the livery of London, it was resolved, that John Wilkes, Esq; the present Lord Mayor, and John Sawbridge, Esq; be the persons recommended to the Common Hall, to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. That at a meeting of 500 freeholders of Middlesex, it was resolved that instructions from the freeholders of the county, be given to their representatives in Parliament, which instructions were drawn up, read, and approved. They express the highest disapprobation of all the measures of the Ministry, respecting the American Colonies, as being unjust, cruel, and oppressive to them, and ruinous to Great Britain; they urge their representatives strenuously to oppose those measures, and endeavour to put an end to the unnatural contest with America; also to obtain a repeal of all obnoxious unconstitutional acts, and a general redress of grievances.

The proceedings of the city of Bristol, were similar to the above, when after entering into several spirited resolutions, favourable to the American cause, they had a meeting called by the Mayor, at the Council House, when they agreed upon and drew up an address to his Majesty, which expresses the highest detestation of the proceedings against the Americans, represents the ruinous consequences to Great Britain, that will attend the contest, prays that it may be discontinued, and that the grievances of the Americans may be redressed.

Counter addresses from both those cities, Coventry, and some other places, from a few venal people, were prepared to be presented to his Majesty.

A letter from St. Kitts, of the 15th Nov. mentions, that a packet was just arrived at Dominica, from England, which it was reported had brought a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of West India produce to the Continent.

A letter from Albany, dated the seventh inst. mentions, that Col. Prescot, among other prisoners from Quebec, was brought in there by Col. Wynkoop. We hear that he was taken with the 11 vessels, in which Carleton and his party had embarked, with every thing on board them, except the powder (900 barrels) which Prescot threw overboard after Carleton had made his escape in a whale boat; seventeen chests of arms, several hundred barrels of beef, pork, butter, &c had been brought ashore. And that Gen. Montgomery with his army, were to embark the 25th of November, (another account mentions the 29th) to join Colonel Arnold and proceed to Quebec.

A letter from Montreal, dated the 20th of November, mentions the embarkation to be in two or three days, and that our people were all well and in high spirits.

A letter dated November 21, from Colonel Arnold's camp at Point aux Trembles, eight leagues from Quebec, mentions, that their little army, consisting of about 600, are in good health and spirits, waiting the arrival of General Montgomery, to attack Quebec, which they expect will soon be forced to surrender, though their forces consisted of about 2000 men, viz. from St. John's 150, Col. M'Lean's irregulars 170, marines and seamen from several armed vessels 450, French and English inhabitants 130, ditto compelled to bear arms 700, neutrals in the town 400. Colonel Arnold twice sent an officer with a flag, but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence that the inhabitants in general, were averse to taking up arms against us and were very short of provision. General Carleton got into Quebec the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicing by his party.

Died on the 9th instant, the Honourable Mr. Justice Livingston, at Claremont, in the Manor of Livingston. The event was so sudden, that he retired from company to his bed and in a few minutes after, expired by an apoplectic fit.

On Tuesday the 26th instant, a Charity Sermon will be preached in English, in the French Church in this City, for the benefit of the poor of that Congregation.

To the Author of a piece dated Norwalk, Nov. 12. *intitled a* Journal of the Tory Campaign, *mentioned in the* New York Journal, N°. 1718.

SIR,

IN the above News paper, I very sincerely gave my sentiments of the *Tory Campaign*, after reading it two or three times over; and several friends, to whom I read it, concurred with me in opinion: Indeed I had not the least doubt about the matter, and was therefore surprised when I received your letter, assuring me of my mistake, and solemnly protesting repeatedly, not only your innocence of the design I supposed, but your zealous, firm and unalterable attachment to the cause of American Rights and Liberty, which the Colonies are now struggling to support and defend. On these solemn assurances, and reading your Journal over again, I must be of opinion, I was mistaken in my apprehension of the design of it, for which I desire you will excuse me, and am equally sorry for my mistake, and glad to find a friend where I expected an enemy. I was led into the mistake by the ludicrous mixture of gravity and merriment, with your solemn manner and pompous descriptions of trivial things. I should have been glad, if instead of this apology, I could have inserted both your Journal and Letter, but the room in my paper will not admit of it, and I hope this may be equally satisfactory to those who you inform me knew you had kept a Journal, and sent it to the Press.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

THE PRINTER.

[The confession and recantation of sundry persons before the Committee of Norwalk, &c. we are obliged to defer till our next.—As also the recantation of *David Taylor*, junr. of Danbury, which had been mislaid.]

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New York, Dec 14 1775.

ON MOTION —*The Congress taking into Consideration his Excellency Governor* TRYON's *Paper of the 4th instant, directed to the Inhabitants of New York, came into the following Resolutions*, to wit,

Resolved,

THAT it is the opinion of this Congress, that none of the people of this colony, have withdrawn their allegiance from his Majesty.

Resolved, That the supposed present "turbulent state" of this colony, arises, not from the want of a proper attachment to our Prince and the establishment in the illustrious house of Hanover, nor from a desire to become independent of the British Crown, or a spirit of opposition to that just and equal rule, to which, by the British Constitution and our antient and established form of government, we are subject; but solely from the inroads made on both, by oppressive acts of the British Parliament, devised for enslaving his Majesty's liege subjects, in the American colonies, and the hostile attempts of the ministry to carry those acts into execution.

Resolved, That though this colony in conjunction with the other united colonies, has had recourse to the appointment of Congresses and Committees, for the more orderly and effectual redress of their numerous and heavy grievances; yet it is by no means the desire or design of its inhabitants, to disuse, much less to oppose or obstruct the ordinary course of legislation; but that they highly esteem their right of being represented in General Assembly.

Resolved nevertheless That it is the opinion of this Congress, that nothing of a salutary nature can be expected from a separate declaration of the sense of this colony on the resolution of the house of Commons on the 20th of February last.—And that as the motion whereon the same was grounded, was confessedly framed to *disunite the colonies*, it would be highly dangerous to, and totally inconsistent with the glorious plan of American Union, should this colony express their separate sense on the above mentioned supposed conciliatory proposal on the part of Great Britain.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Congress, that this colony is fully and effectually represented in the Continental Congress, for the purpose of expressing the sense of its inhabitants for a reconciliation, and that the Continental Congress has fully and dispassionately expressed the sense of the inhabitants of this colony, on the above-mentioned resolution of the 20th of February last. *A true copy from the Minutes*,

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

Committee Chamber, New-York, Dec. 15, 1775.

WHEREAS the military night watch, which has been kept for several months past, has been found of great utility towards preserving peace and good order in this city, and protecting the persons and property of its inhabitants; and as the continuance of such a watch is become more necessary than ever, from the unsettled state of public affairs, and the recent instances of insults offered to the rights and persons of said inhabitants.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the general Committee, to draw up directions for the regulation of said watch, are therefore of opinion, it be again published in the news papers, that it is expected the inhabitants of this city continue with willingness and punctuality, their tour of duty, agreeable to the rules and orders of the Provincial Congress for regulating the militia, and the directions of the general Committee.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman, P. T.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

Removed from his house in Wall Street, to Beekman Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, fit for sale, a large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For cash Twelve shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned.

Fine BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine shillings per dozen—Cash for empty Quart Bottles. 20—23.

On SATURDAY NEXT

WILL BE PUBLISHED, by

JOHN ANDERSON,

At BERRYMAN's SLIP,

A

JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

THOMAS HAZARD,

Has removed his store from New York, to the house of the late Widow Noyes, in New-Haven, where he has for sale, cheap for cash only, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Jewellery, &c. &c.

Also a variety of other articles, viz.

VIOLINS and strings	3d. nails
Flutes	Bolton axes
Spying glasses	Sand stones
Looking ditto	Corn mills
Dressing ditto	Brimstone
Double branches	Salt petre
Blank books	Crocus martis
Hour and half hour glasses	Hair trunks
Swan shot	Red ditto
Buck ditto	Felt hats
Small ditto	Emery
Best flints	Fish sk'n
Horn and leather powder flasks, with and without springs	Bellows
Leather shot bags	Shovels and tongs
Bullet pouches	Brass sexies
Game bags	Steelyards
Saddle trees	Blue pots
Cotton cards	Crucibles
Worsted and hair plushes	Moulding sand
Copper tea kettles	Rotten stone
Bell metal kettles	Planes
Iron ditto	Anvils and sledges
Dripping pans	Silversmith's teasts grav'd
Frying ditto	Ditto plain
Spades——Shovels	Mill saws
Weights	Cross cut ditto
Whiting	Hatters irons
Spanish brown	Taylors ditto
Yellow ocher	Large iron wire
	Weavers brushes
	Ditto shuttles
	Satters trimmings.

*** He requests all those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book debt, to make immediate payment, either to him at New Haven, or to Mr. EBENEZER HAZARD, Bookseller, near the Coffee-House, in New-York. Those to whom he is indebted are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.

☞ The large and convenient house at the corner of the Fly Market, and Queen-Street [in which Mr. Hazard lately lived] is to be LET, until the first day of May next. 20—23

WHEREAS the articles of agreement between the subscriber and Benjamin Baker, are lately dissolved; and whereas I have declined carrying on the business of manufacturing alcaline salts, or pearl ash; I do hereby notify such persons as have any just and legal demands against me, to bring in the same with all possible expedition, that they may be settled and paid.

GERRET VAN SANT.

Albany 28th Nov. 1775. 20—23

Stamford, December 7, 1775.

WHEREAS I the subscriber have at divers times spoken many things in time past, which have been taken as unfriendly to American liberty, and also have inadvertently and inconsiderately spoken disrespectfully of the Honourable Continental Congress, and have endeavoured to bring their persons and doings into contempt. I do in this public manner humbly ask the forgiveness of my bleeding country in general, and of this town in particular, for my misconduct in so doing; and do hereby in the most solemn manner promise, and engage, that for the future I will faithfully adhere to any resolve of the Continental Congress, or any recommendation coming from that honourable body, and will to my utmost exert myself in opposition to the ministerial troops sent into this country to dragoon us into slavery! And do further, in consequence of the above confession and declaration, humbly request the Committee of the town of Stamford to revoke the sentence they have heretofore given against me, as being an enemy to American liberty, and that I may be received and looked upon as a true friend to the grand American cause. And whereas it has been alledged against me, that I have publickly said that I could raise five hundred men, to join the king's forces against the American troops, Which expressions I do not remember ever to have made use off, I do hereby declare my aversion and disapprobation to any such measure. In testimony of my sincerity, I have hereunto set my hand, the day and date above written. *A true copy from the minutes*

GIDEON LOUNSBERY.

JOHN HAIT, jun. Committee Clerk.

I STEPHEN BAXTER, of Bedford, in the Colony of New York, acknowledge that by horrid cursing and profane swearing, I have opposed the liberties of America, and the measures pursued by the Honourable Continental Congress, calling those rebels that adhered to that, and endeavoured to frustrate them in their opposition to the present tyrannical measures pursued by the British Ministry and their tools;—for all of which conduct of mine, I am sincerely sorry, and ask the forgiveness of all those whom I have abused personally, and also the friends of American liberty in general, to whom I desire my confession may be made public, in one of the New-York papers.—As witness my hand in Stamford, this 12th day of December, A D 1775.

STEPHEN BAXTER.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that some time ago came to my house, a negro wench, named DIAN, who formerly belonged to Abraham Van Vleck, of the New City, in the county of Albany, she says she now belongs to one Fin.—— Whoever may be owner of the said wench, is hereby desired to take her away, and pay the charges of keeping her, to the subscriber

ANTHONY FREER.

Kingston, Ulster County, Nov. 21. 1775. 20 23

POET's CORNER.

Solution of the REBUS in No. 1718, December 7.

IN New York City, fam'd for trade,
We find, by a late *Rebus-maker*,
Lives *Fanny Wilmot*, a fair maid,
And he would be right glad to take her.
But he cannot be counted wise
Who tells where he has found a treasure;
For rivals knowing where it lies,
May cause him to repent at leasure.

[*Several other answers have been received, but their length will not allow us to insert them.*]

A REBUS.

A GODDESS, whose propitious smile,
Rewards the labouring peasant's toil,
And crowns his anxious fears;
A bird that dwells in shades of night,
Where no obtrusive ray of light
The gloomy covert cheers.
A Lord as infamous as great,
Whose counsels sap our parent state,
And wreck a tott'ring throne;
A nation who long wars endur'd,
A city with strong walls immur'd,
By treach'rous fraud undone.
A God of the Saturnian line,
A blissful bower of joys divine,
A tyrant parricide;
A fierce voracious beast of prey,
A sign the Zodiac doth display;
The pedant's darling pride.
A Goddess who adorns the spheres,
When radiant Phœbus disappears,
And dark'ning shades descend;
An emblematic branch of peace,
A sage, the oracle of Greece,
And Argives faithful friend.
A river which thro' Asia flows,
The magic source of human woes,
A maid seduc'd by Jove;
An azure gem of lustre bright,
A planetary orb of light,
That gilds the arch above.
The initials justly plac'd compose,
And will a noted name disclose,
The subject of this verse;
Which long as time its circuit runs,
Parents shall teach their infant sons,
And lisping babes rehearse.

December 19th, 1775.

DOCTOR DUBUKE,
OCULIST AND DENTIST,
Just arrived from BOSTON.

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, that he practises PHYSIC and SURGERY, and undertakes to cure the following diseases and ailments, viz. Any disorders in the eyes and ears, white swellings, green wounds, ulcers if ever so old; wens if ever so big, scalds on the head, polipus, the cancer, cold humours, rheumatism, king's evil, salt rheum, the yellow and black jaundice, the piles, phthisical cough, hare-lips, the bloody flux, immoderate bleeding, and the venereal disease in all its stages, without salivation.

He also acquaints the public, that he has found some medicines which cure the cancer without cutting; surprising drops which cure the gravel, so that the afflicted, with the same, may depend on being helped by it.

N. B. The Doctor prepares and sells extraordinary good tooth drops, which cure the tooth-ach in one minute.

These tooth drops are an infallable cure for this terrible pain. Take only a little of cotton wool, with a few of the drops, and put the wool upon the tooth, repeat the operation twice and the same will never ach more, price 4s. And 4s. For the admirable powder, which makes the teeth white as snow in a few days, and cures the scurvy in the gums, by rubbing only once or twice a week the teeth with a little brush.

He also cures an ague in the head or fluxion, in ten minutes. His tooth drops and powders will be sold only by the Printer, and at his house where he gives his attendance. He also sells asthmatic pills which remove the complaint in a short time; stomachic pills in boxes, with proper directions. He also cleans teeth in the neatest manner, and sets artificial ones. He will wait on any Ladies or Gentlemen that will honour him with their commands, at the widow Livingston's, opposite the sign of Queen Charlotte, near the Exchange.

☞ A new invented BALSAM, which in a few minutes relieves the billious colic, and in few times using will intirely eradicate it in taking only six drops: It has been made use of in this city by several gentlemen and ladies, and was never known to fail. Sold by appointment by Doctor VAN SOLENGEN, in Little Dock Street, price 6s. per bottle. Also may be had, TOOTH DROPS and TOOTH POWDER, so well known for their efficacy, at 4s. each. 17——

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rainelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1701 New-York, August 10, 1775

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store — They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9——

New-York, October 5, 1775.

Dover, November 14, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the requisition of the County-Committee of Monmouth, we the Committee of Dover, have taken a receipt of Mr. John Allin, for a tender belonging to the Viper sloop of war, and what articles we found, belonging to the same.

Description of said tender as follows, viz. Her length from stem to stern, about thirty feet, depth of her hold three feet and an half, quarter deck twelve, main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the head, and eight in the foot of her mainsail, her bowsprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron up the same, her horse-piece of iron, and burthen about three cord. Any person proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

By Order, JOHN COOK, Clerk.
17—20

This Day is Published,

And now selling by Robert Bell, Printer, and Bookseller, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third-street, Philadelphia.—Also in NEW-YORK, by

WILLIAM GREEN, Bookseller and Bookbinder in Maiden Lane,

Complete in THREE Volumes with neat Bindings, (Price *Thirty six Shillings* Pennsylvania Currency.)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;

AN Enquiry into public errors, defects, and abuses. Illustrated by, and established upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of authors, antient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely attention of government and people, to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those errors, defects, and abuses; of restoring the constitution, and saving the state. By J. BURGH, Gentleman; Author of the Dignity of Human Nature and other Works.

The American EDITOR, to his COUNTRYMEN.

In this work, are freely and justly exhibited, by the most able politicians, and the greatest legislators of ancient and modern times; the errors and corruptions of those governments, which always hath, and for ever will, bring ruin and destruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of Britain, whose organs of sight are become so very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them, with the shadow, instead of the substance; are throughout the whole, held up as woful and convincing mementoes: How, and by what means, the royal, ministerial, and Parliamentary managers, cajole, tempt, and bribe the people to commit suicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlasting slavery, for the great crime of believing place-men and pensioners, ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them, or their country. Americans, behold them! There they are! most effectually gibbeted; and there they are likely to remain, almost unpitied. Because dear bought experience, hath taught those whose faculties of feeling, as well as of seeing, are not entirely extinguished; that the immediate extirpation, and absolute annihilation of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as those near him, is the only probable, or possible way, to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perpetual.

For no man should ever be admitted near the helm of government, except those honest and exalted beings, whose chief action of soul, ariseth from, and is continually pervaded with a love of honour, liberty, and their country. The selfish part of the world, along with all those who are conscious of possessing, either bad or narrow souls, will tell us, these are obsolete words, that have no meaning. We shall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring, they may and ought, in plain English, to mean a constant attention, and an invariable attachment to the good of the whole community.

The perusal of the work at this important period, will be attended with the most salutary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of America, will be so rational, as to act wisely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no ministerial extravagancies to enter into their plan. They will then start fair, for laying a sure foundation, that freedom shall last for many generations; and the great expence of blood and treasure, which the present grand conflict must cost, will in some measure, be compensated for, by the goodness and permanency of the new erection, which must be construed, if the infatuated ministry of Britain, continue to persist, in the ignominious attempt of making, FREEMEN—SLAVES. 15—18

☞ The American Physicians, who wish to arrive at the Top of their Profession; are informed, that the great Professor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; containing the very cream of Physic, are now selling by said BELL, of Philadelphia; also by said GREEN, of New-York.—Price Five Dollars.

☞ All Sorts of BINDING executed in the best and neatest manner, on the shortest notice, by said W. GREEN.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.——Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 48. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

ALSO, 18—

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Court House in the White-Plains, on Sunday evening the 12th instant, a red ROAN HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, one white foot, paces and trots; likewise a half worn hunting saddle, and bridle, a blue saddle cloth lin'd and bound with white throughout, has been lately trim'd. Whoever secures the thief, and returns the horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUDD.

White-Plains, Nov. 27, 1775. 18—21

PURSUANT to an order of the worshipful Whitehead Hicks, and David Matthews, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City and County of New-York, upon the petition of John Lewis, of the said City, Peruke-maker, an insolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the said John Lewis, to shew cause (if any they have) on the 18th day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the New Gaol, in the said City of New-York, why an assignment of the estate of the said John Lewis, should not be made to John Bowles, and Timothy Wood, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition; and the said John Lewis be thereupon discharged, pursuant to the directions of the several acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors; which said several acts, though expired by their own limitation, have been revived by one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of this Colony, made and passed the 3d of April, 1775. 18—20

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 16th instant November, out of the yard of Gilbert Lyon, near Byram, a bright BAY HORSE, four years old rising five, better than 14 hands high, trots and paces, is of good courage, short and round made, the hind feet white, and the near fore foot also white, but not so high up as the hind one; long tail and mane, but the foretop not cut, thick shoulder'd, bald face, and a white spot on the belly, shod before; had on a saddle, the tree of which a little broken on the near side. Whoever takes up said Horse, and bring him to the subscriber, at Rye, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by Capt. JOSHUA PURDY.

Rye, 21st Nov. 1775. 18—21

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

PICKED from the pocket of the subscriber, this morning in the Fly-Market, a large black Leather POCKET BOOK, having in it slate leaves, and fastens with a strap, containing about FIFTY POUNDS in Connecticut money, chiefly 40s. bills, with two notes on the Treasury of this City; the one for One Hundred Pounds, the other for Two Hundred Pounds, with several accounts, other papers, and memorandums, of little value but to the owner, who has stopped the payment of the notes.

Whoever brings the said Pocket Book, with the money and papers it contains, to the subscriber, living in John-Street, near the Broad-Way, or informs him of any person who has been seen to have the said Pocket Book in possession since he has lost it, or will give him intelligence, so that it may be recovered, shall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS New-York money reward.

18—21 JOHN MOORE.

To be SOLD by
RICHARD SAUSE,
At his Store, the lower End of the Fly-Market;
A neat Mezzotinto Print of the
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
Price plain 4s. or framed and glazed 8s.

ALSO, a view of the BATTLE at Charlestown, elegantly coloured, 8s. or glazed and framed 20s.

Likewise, an accurate Map of the present Seat of Civil War, taken by an able Draftsman. Price plain 5s. 4d. coloured 7s.

N. B. At the said store may be had, a large assortment of Jewellery, Cutlery, Hardware, and Haberdashery.

Those who are indebted to him, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible; and such as have demands on him, are desired to favour him with their accompts, which shall be immediately paid. 17—20

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by Mr. THOMAS HANSON, Adjutant of the second Battalion, in Philadelphia, and by Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Printer, in New-York, (Price Twenty Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency.)

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS,

IN actual engagements both in platoons, sub, and grand divisions, explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing, standing, advancing, and retreating, which were exhibited before his present Majesty, May 8th, 1769; and before John Duke of Argyle, on the links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with some additions since that time, explained, with Thirty folio Copper-plates. To which is added the Prussian manual exercise; also the theory, and some practice of gunnery. 17—20

THREE-PENCE per POUND,
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

DRUMS

Of the best Quality, manufactured in America,
To be sold by the Printer.

West-India RUM,

IMPROV'D, *and* APPROVED, SUPERIOR to any ever made *there*, MADE *and* SOLD CHEAP, by S. SP. SKINNER, *near* KING'S-COLLEGE, *in* NEW YORK.

SAMUEL LOUDON,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that on Thursday the fifth day of January next, he will publish No. 1, of a News-Paper (to be continued weekly) entitled,

THE
NEW-YORK PACKET;
OR THE
North-American General Advertiser.

He is encouraged to undertake this arduous work, by the advice and promised literary assistance of a numerous circle of warm friends to our (at present much distressed) country.

In the course of this publication the Editor engages to do every thing in his power to render it a compleat and accurate NEWS-PAPER, that the Public may thereby receive the earliest intelligence of the state of our public affairs, and of the several interesting occurrences which may occasionally happen, whether at home or abroad.

He has already possessed himself of a neat and sizeable set of TYPES for the above mentioned purpose; together with every other necessary for carrying on a splendid News-Paper; and the best of hands shall be procured to perform the manual part.

The Publisher flatters himself that the NEW-YORK PACKET, will be conducted on such principles, as will influence every discerner of real merit, who may encourage the work, to preserve it in volumes, as a faithful Chronicle of its own time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. are thankfully received by Samuel Loudon, at his house in Dock-street, near the Coffee-house, New-York, at the usual price of twelve shillings a year; half is requested to be paid down, as he has been at a very considerable expence in purchasing a variety of necessary materials for the work.

N. B. The partnership of SHOBER and LOUDON, in the printing business is now dissolved, and the printing office removed to Samuel Loudon's house, where printing will be executed with accuracy and dispatch. 19—22.

JOHN SIEMON,
FURRIER,

At the corner of Hanover-Square, the Old Slip Market, nearly opposite Mr. Peter Goelet's,

HAS for sale, a general assortment of *Muff, Tippets*, Cloak linings, Fur caps, gloves, &c &c.

N. B. Said SIEMON has a few elegant Muffs and Tippets of Real Ermine. 19—22

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late Abraham De Peyster, deceased, that they are requested to pay the same to Evert Bancker, junr. in New York; and all those that have any demand on said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to have them paid.

MARIA DE PEYSTER, Executrix,
EVERT BANCKER, Junr. Executor.

Said BANCKER has also to sell on reasonable terms, Muscovado sugar by the hogshead, cotton by the bale, Buck handled knives and forks, clasp and oyster knives, bone handled razors, jappan'd snuff boxes, brass shoe buckles, scissars, beaus and necklaces, fans, cap lace, yard wide holland, linen, black silk stockings, white and colour'd worsted ditto, thread shirt buttons, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, coffee, chocolate, allspice, cinnamon, pepper, loaf and lump sugar, Scotch and rappee snuff, red wood, London pewter plates, basons, candle moulds, &c. 19—22.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to settle with him immediately, as the power he gave to Captain Alexander M'Donald, is now null and void, and all persons who have any demands on him, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

Staten Island, Dec. 13, 1775. } ANDRW. MYERS.

For the Benefit of OTHERS,

BE it made known to the public, That SOPHIA BAILEY of the city of New York, living at the head of Chappel-street, nearly opposite the New Presbyterian Meeting, have been afflicted with large ulcers in both my legs, for upwards of five years: I applied to several Doctors of this city, have gone under a salivation, and tried various kinds of Physic, but never could find any relief, until I applied to the French Doctor Blonin, who advised me to make use of his Anti-venereal pills, so well known by the name of Keyser's pills. I followed his advice, and by his Keyser's pills alone, without any confinement, am now perfectly cured.

19—22, SOPHIA BAILEY.

New-York, December 13, 1775.

DESERTED from the first regiment of the Continental Army, raised in New-Jersey, commanded by the Right Honorable, William Earl of Stirling, and Captain Daniel Peatt's company, now lying in barracks at Elizabeth-Town, GEORGE SPARLIN, twenty three years of age, about five feet ten and an half inches high, of a brown complexion, brown hair, has a down cast look, had on a brown coat and waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. PETER SUTTON, about seventeen years of age, five feet five and an half inches high, brown complexion, dark brown hair, had on a short whitish coat, reddish brown waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. The above Deserters were born in the county of Middlesex, and province of New-Jersey, labourers, inlisted by Captain Daniel Peatt, on the 17th November 1775.

Whoever secures the said Deserters so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive from the commanding officer of the said regiment, at the head quarters at Elizabeth-Town, aforesaid, FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for each; and all Friends to AMERICAN LIBERTY, are hereby requested to be aiding and assisting in apprehending the above named Deserters, and causing copies of this advertisement to be written or printed.

Elizabeth-Town, December 13, 1775.

19—22.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where alll Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shilling four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.